

Amended and New Claims for Entry

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Methods of Treating OX40 Mediated Recall Immune Responses and  
Agents Useful for Identifying Same

USPN 10/661,358

1. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing or inhibiting a recall immune response in pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40 ligand (OX40L) sufficient to reduce or inhibit a recall immune response in the pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ of the mammalian subject.
2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said immune response is mediated at least in part by OX40 or ~~OX40 ligand (OX40L)~~.
3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the recall response is a secondary, tertiary or subsequent immune response to an antigen.
- 4.-5. (Cancel)
6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the mammalian subject has one or more symptoms of asthma.
- 8.-10. (Cancel)
11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the antibody that specifically binds to OX40L ~~comprises~~ is a human or humanized antibody.
- 12.-14. (Cancel)
15. (Currently Amended) A method of alleviating or ameliorating a symptom associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in ~~pulmonary tissue, respiratory tract, spleen, lymph node or vessel, or~~ skin of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to alleviate or ameliorate the symptom in the ~~pulmonary tissue, respiratory tract, spleen, lymph node or vessel, or~~ skin of the mammalian subject.
16. (Previously Presented) A method of alleviating or ameliorating a symptom in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen of a mammalian subject comprising administering an

amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L to alleviate or ameliorate the symptom in the pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract of the mammalian subject.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claims 15 or 16, wherein the immune response comprises an OX40 mediated T cell response.
18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the OX40 mediated T cell response contributes to inflammation.
- 19.-22. (Cancel)
23. (Currently Amended) The method of claims ~~15 or~~ 16, wherein the symptom is associated with asthma.
24. (Currently Amended) The method of claims ~~15 or~~ 16, wherein the symptom is associated with allergic asthma.
25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the symptom associated with allergic asthma comprises wheezing, shortness of breath, chest tightness, cough, and sputum production, airflow restriction, airway edema or mucus production.
26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 24, wherein the symptom associated with allergic asthma comprises eosinophil infiltration of lung, leukocyte infiltration of lung, hyperplasia of mucus secreting epithelium, inflammatory lesion of lung, goblet cell hyperplasia, or increased Th2 cytokine production.
27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 26, wherein the cytokine ~~comprises~~ is an interleukin (IL).
28. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 27, wherein the interleukin (IL) ~~comprises~~ is IL-4, IL-5, IL-9, IL-13 or IL-16.
29. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract of the mammalian subject.
30. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 29, wherein said response is mediated at least in part by OX40 or ~~OX40 ligand (OX40L)~~.
31. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in a mammalian subject, wherein said response is mediated at least in part by OX40 mediated T cell response, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds

to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 mediated T cell response, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in the pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response in the mammalian subject.

32. (Cancel)
33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
34. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms of asthma, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having or suspected of having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms of asthma in the mammalian subject.
35. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms of asthma, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having or suspected of having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 mediated T cell response, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms of asthma in the mammalian subject.
36. (Currently Amended) A method of treating asthma, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby treating asthma in the mammalian subject.
37. (Previously Presented) A method of treating asthma, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 mediated T cell response, thereby treating asthma in the mammalian subject.
38. (Previously Presented) The method of any of claims 34 to 37, wherein the antibody that specifically binds to OX40L is administered via inhalation.
39. (Previously Presented) The method of any of claims 34 to 37, wherein the antibody that specifically binds to OX40L is formulated into an aerosol.
- 40.-68. (Cancel)
69. (Currently Amended) A method of alleviating or ameliorating a symptom associated with asthma caused at least in part by exposure to an antigen, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby alleviating or ameliorating a symptom associated with asthma in the mammalian subject.

70. (Currently Amended) A method of inhibiting or reducing a recall response associated with asthma caused at least in part by exposure to an antigen, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having asthma an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby inhibiting or reducing a recall response associated with asthma in the mammalian subject.
71. (Currently Amended) A method of treating asthma in a mammalian subject having asthma caused at least in part by exposure to an antigen, comprising administering to the subject an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby treating asthma in the mammalian subject.
72. (Currently Amended) A method of reducing or inhibiting a recall response associated with asthma in a mammalian subject having asthma caused at least in part by exposure to an antigen, comprising administering to the subject an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby reducing or inhibiting a recall response associated with asthma in the mammalian subject.
73. (Currently Amended) A method of decreasing inflammation in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract associated with a memory response, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having inflammation in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract associated with a memory response an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby decreasing inflammation in pulmonary tissue or respiratory tract associated with a memory response in the mammalian subject.
74. (Cancel)
75. (Currently Amended) A method of decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ of a mammalian subject, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having inflammation associated with a memory response in pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, ~~expression~~ or activity, thereby decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in pulmonary tissue, or respiratory tract, ~~spleen, lymph node or lymph vessel~~ of a mammalian subject.
76. (Cancel)
77. (New) A method of reducing or inhibiting a recall immune response in spleen of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit a recall immune response in the spleen of the mammalian subject.

78. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein said immune response is mediated at least in part by OX40 or OX40L.
79. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein the recall response is a secondary, tertiary or subsequent immune response to an antigen.
80. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
81. (New) The method of claim 78, wherein the antibody that specifically binds to OX40L is a human or humanized antibody.
82. (New) A method of reducing or inhibiting a recall immune response in lymph node or lymph vessel of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit a recall immune response in the lymph node or lymph vessel of the mammalian subject.
83. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein said immune response is mediated at least in part by OX40 or OX40L.
84. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the recall response is a secondary, tertiary or subsequent immune response to an antigen.
85. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
86. (New) The method of claim 82, wherein the antibody that specifically binds to OX40L is a human or humanized antibody.
87. (New) A method of alleviating or ameliorating a symptom associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in spleen of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to alleviate or ameliorate the symptom in the spleen of the mammalian subject.
88. (New) The method of claim 87, wherein the immune response comprises an OX40 mediated T cell response.
89. (New) The method of claim 88, wherein the OX40 mediated T cell response contributes to inflammation.
90. (New) A method of alleviating or ameliorating a symptom associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in lymph node or vessel of a mammalian subject, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to alleviate or ameliorate the symptom in the lymph node or vessel of the mammalian subject.
91. (New) The method of claim 90, wherein the immune response comprises an OX40 mediated T cell response.

92. (New) The method of claim 91, wherein the OX40 mediated T cell response contributes to inflammation.
93. (New) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in spleen associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in a mammalian subject, wherein said response is mediated at least in part by OX40 mediated T cell response, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 mediated T cell response, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in the spleen associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response in the mammalian subject.
94. (New) The method of claim 93, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
95. (New) A method of reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in lymph node or lymph vessel associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response to an antigen in a mammalian subject, wherein said response is mediated at least in part by OX40 mediated T cell response, comprising administering an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 mediated T cell response, thereby reducing or inhibiting one or more symptoms in the lymph node or lymph vessel associated with a secondary or subsequent immune response in the mammalian subject.
96. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the mammalian subject is a human.
97. (New) A method of decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in spleen of a mammalian subject, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having inflammation associated with a memory response in spleen an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, or activity, thereby decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in spleen of a mammalian subject.
98. (New) A method of decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in lymph node or lymph vessel of a mammalian subject, comprising administering to a mammalian subject having inflammation associated with a memory response in lymph node or lymph vessel an amount of an antibody that specifically binds to OX40L sufficient to reduce or inhibit OX40 or OX40L signaling, or activity, thereby decreasing a T cell inflammatory memory response in lymph node or lymph vessel of a mammalian subject.